

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2248.

FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,500,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.
Hon. B. LAYTON.

CHIEF MANAGER.—
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.—
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL \$2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL \$800,000.

Registered Office, 40, THEBODKIN STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards Bills for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such claims, purchased on advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, on BUSINESS DAYS, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., on SATURDAYS, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and on SUNDAYS, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN \$250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

8.—FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, G. E. NOBLE, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.

10 to 12 P.M. every half hour.

12 to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M. to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

1.40 to 5.10 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the First-class Carriage and Return Tickets at the Office.

McKENZIE, FRANKLIN & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1889.

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING NEW FRENCH BOOKS:

L'UNIVERS DANS PARIS.
La Vie Parisienne.
Sylvestre Contes à la Bruce.
Un Premier Amant.
La Comtesse Helene.
Lola—Saponeuses d'Automne.
Zola's La Terre.
Le Reve.
Bourget—Etudes et Portraits.
Ecluse—Comtesse Darig.
Maurice—Amour Coupable.
Sannier—Une Fille des Pharaons.
Gautier—Les Gantes de l'Annee.
Laforest—L'Homme de Jole.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1889.

Fagge's Dictionary of Medicine.
Thompson's Domestic Medicine.
Urinary Organs.
And other Medical Books.
Best quality gilt edge Squeezer Playing Cards.
New Framed Pictures.
Rubber Soled Walking Shoes.
New Solid Soled Tennis Shoes.
New Ladies' Walking Shoes.
Gold Flake Tobacco.
Myrtle Grove.
Three Castles.
Sweet Caporal Cigarettes.

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

SUMMER SEASON. JUST RECEIVED.

FANCY STRIPE SERGE SUITINGS.
FANCY STRIPE FLANNEL SUITINGS.
FANCY STRIPE AND CHECK TENNIS FLANNELS.
FANCY STRIPE AND CHECK SPUN SILK COATINGS.
WHITE SERGE AND FLANNEL SUITINGS.
DUCKS and DRILLS for PATROL SUITS.
FANCY SPUN SILKS, FLANNELS etc., for TENNIS SHIRTS.

ANGLO-INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS and PANTS, WHITE and FANCY GILT LILE THREAD HOSE, SUMMER MERINO HOSE, SPUN SILK HOSE, BALBRIGGAN HOSE, LONG CLOTH SHIRTS GAUZE FLANNEL TENNIS SHIRTS, LINEN COLLARS, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES, CRICKET BELTS, TENNIS BELTS, SILK UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, STRAW HATS, PITH HATS, TERAI HATS, TENNIS SHOES, WHITE CANVAS SHOES, KID BOOTS and SHOES, SCARVES, TIES, DRAWERS, SILK SASHES in new COLORS, &c., &c.

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

IMPORTERS OF TOBACCOS, CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

FRESH TOBACCOS.
Richmond Gem Curly Cut.
Mixture.
Old Rip.
Will's Three Castles.
Wills' Bristol Bird's Eye.
Cope's Golden Cloud.
Yarborough's Golden Rain.
Happy Thought.
Dollar Brand.
Golden Eagle.
Star Mixture.

FRESH CIGARETTES.
Sweet Caporals.
Kinney's Straight Cuts.
Little Beauties.
Richmond Straight Cut.
Virginia Brights.
Duke's Cameo.
Kinney's Special Favour.
Cleopatra Egyptian Flowers.
Sweet Caporals Selected.
Kinney's Half-Caporals.

SWEET CAPORALS.

MANILA CIGARS.

Regalia Britannica—Media Regalia—Flor de Prensados.
Cilindrados—Principes—Caprichos—Princesas.
Esquitos—Non Plus ultra—Reina Victoria.
Regios—Regalia Imperial—Regalia Oriental.

A large assortment of Meerschaum, Briar Root and Asbestos Pipes, Meerschaum and Amber Cigar and Cigarette Tubes, Russia, Morocco and Cal Cigar and Cigarette Cases, and every description of Smoker's Requisites.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1889.

FOR SALE, NEW SADDLERY.

POLO SADDLES.

POLO BITS.

SINGLE and DOUBLE BRIDLES.

MARTINGALES.

SIRINGLES.

BODDY ROLLERS.

WHIPS, SPURS, HARNESS, REINS, SADDLE CLOTHS, and every description of SADDLERY of all kinds.

STABLE REQUISITES of all kinds.

MANEXCRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

SUMMER GOODS.

WE are now Showing our NEW STOCK of COATING, TROPICAL TWEEDS, SERGES, FLANNELS, DRILLS, TERAI, PITH and STRAW HATS and GENTLEMEN'S UNDER-CLOTHING.

QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL).

Hongkong, 10th May, 1889.

W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF

BROOMS and BRUSHES.

Base Brooms.

French Whisk Carpet Brooms.

Victoria.

Sensible.

Turks Head Brooms.

Agents for Milner's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Boxes.

Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 25th May, 1889.

A. HAHN.

PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

PIANOS.

ON HIRE.

Addess: 40 HONGKONG HOTEL, 40, HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

Masonic.

ZETLAND LODGE.

No. 535.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FRANKMANS' HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 1st June, at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO MANILA VIA AMOY.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, THE Steamship

"NANZING," will be despatched as above, TO-MORROW, the 1st June, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1889.

FOR KOBE.

(Extending to YOKOHAMA if sufficient Inducement Offers).

THE Norwegian Steamer

"JACOB CHRISTENSEN,"

Captain Waage, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 1st June, at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1889.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR KOBE.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"

will be despatched for the above Port, on the 3rd June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1889.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA,"

will leave for the above places on TUESDAY, the 4th June, at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES).

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, (LEGHORN), and GENOA; all MEDITERRANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE, and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN GULF and BAGDAD.

THE Company's Steamship

"BISAGNO,"

will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 6th June, at NOON.

At Bombay the Steamers are discharging in Victoria's Dock.

For further particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR NEW ZEALAND PORTS.

THE Company's Steamship

"WHAMPOA,"

will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st June, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer, which is situated amidships upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"

will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 4 P.M.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer, which is situated amidships upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE "A. I. I. American Ship

"CONQUEROR,"

will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1889.

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE "3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"SOUTHERN CROSS,"

will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE "3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"SOUTHERN CROSS,"

will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 1st June, at 4 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE "3/3 A. I. I. American Ship

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Hongkong, 10th April, 1889.

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Hongkong, 10th April, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.

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For Freight, apply to

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, HAINAN, INDIA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY" has again been enlarged and is THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND ONLY RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Peking, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Wladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Cochinchina, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports; with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose, so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG.

A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG; The latest and only reliable PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE. IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORTS (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a *valde necesse* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at This Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS to be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," PRINCE'S HILL, HONGKONG. Hongkong, 7th January 1889.

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND DETAIL DRUGGISTS QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR, For Administration in CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, &c.

THIS well tried remedy has been in extensive use in India, Burmah, and some parts of China for many years, and has proved beyond doubt its efficacy in arresting the rapid progress of Cholera symptoms, and in combating this fatal malady when developed.

An infallible stand-by, no House should be without it. Cholera Belts, Hot Boxes, Hot Water Bottles, etc., etc.

Sold in 3 & 8 oz. Stopped bottles, at \$1.50 and \$3.

22, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

(Telephone No. 60.) Hongkong, 28th May, 1889. [31]

WATSON'S GINSENG BITTERS (REGISTERED).

TONIC, STIMULANT, ALTERATIVE, AND CARMINATIVE. A Specific for all forms of Debility, Dyspepsia, and Malarious Affections.

GINSENG, the Cinchona of China, has been used for many centuries by the Chinese as a tonic, stimulant, alterative, and carminative. In all forms of Debility and Dyspepsia, as well as in Malarious affections, it has ever been regarded as a specific.

Dr. F. PORTER SMITH, late Colonial Surgeon of Hongkong, says of the remedy:— "Several cases in which life would seem to have been at least prolonged by the taking of doses of this drug indicate that some positive efficacy of a sustaining character does really exist in this species of Ivywort."

The Bitters are prepared from carefully selected specimens of the very finest quality of Ginseng, combined with other ingredients to improve the effect.

In Bottles, \$1 and \$1.50 each.

A NEW REMEDY.

PEPTONIZED FLUID EXTRACT OF BEEF

KARN

Specially introduced for Invalids and all who suffer from weak or impaired digestion. Being made from the best fresh English Beef in a very concentrated form it is admirably adapted for general family use and for travellers on board ship.

It will keep good for any length of time in any climate.

In Bottles, 75 Cents and \$1.50 each.

Sole Agents for Hongkong, China and Manila, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

Is the safest and best cure for Prickly Heat, it affords instant relief, and will be found useful in allaying all irritation of the skin whether arising from acidity or caused by the bites and stings of insects. It is also a useful Toilet Article for the complexion. In Bottles, 50 Cents and \$1 each.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, May, 1889. [15]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1889.

There is very little to learn from the disaster which befell the 'Malta and Gibraltar of the Far East' yesterday and the day before. Rain and other storms will occur in the best appointed cities; inundations, and the irresistible levelling power of water will produce their effects whenever natural or artificial barriers are loosened, or old channels broken. The damage done by the late rain-storm in Hongkong, unprecedented and extraordinary as it was, was simply unavoidable. A town built at the foot and on the lower slope of a precipitous mountain eighteen hundred feet high, is, naturally enough, placed at the mercy of gullies, torrents and all the destroying power of running water. Of course, appropriate channels might have been made; strong barriers built, and other special contrivances resorted to in order to prevent the water from flooding the town; but these arrangements have in great part been in existence in the colony; and even if they were considerably improved upon, they could not be relied on as infallible means of preventing the effects of such a rainstorm as we had yesterday. To effect this desirable object, a dam, ten times as strong, and five times as high as Tytam's would have to be built all along the slope of Victoria Peak, protecting the city throughout its whole length from the influx of the waters, and even then its efficaciousness would be problematical. To talk of riding Hongkong of the effects of rain-storms would be just as wise as suggesting to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Herculaneum and Pompeii the advisability of building their townships higher than Vesuvius.

But if we cannot entirely avoid the consequences arising from the peculiar position in which this city is built, we can by some means or other, evade them. One of the best things to be done in this direction, is, as we have times out number, advocated, the extension of the city westwards and southwards. The southern

side of the island is far less precipitous than the northern; its water channels are more defined; its gullies more indented, its chasms and ravines are all cut into the mountain side, and they act as so many natural escapes of overflowing water. A townlet built at Pokfulam with outlying hungalows and villas stretching all along the south-western coast is the desideratum for Hongkong. Until we learn to accommodate ourselves to the peculiarities of our topography and adapt our sanitary resources; our public works, our dwelling houses and even our *modus vivendi* to the circumstances, local, climatic and social prevailing in this extraordinarily-constituted colony, we shall constantly become the sport of calamities such as the one we have just emerged from.

TELEGRAM.

IRELAND.

LONDON, May 22nd. At a meeting of sixty Irish Peers and Members of Parliament it was resolved to memorialize Lord Salisbury in favor of the abolition of the office of Viceroy and the creation of a Secretary of State for Ireland, and the establishment of a Royal Residence in Dublin.

ITALY AND GERMANY. The meeting of King Humbert and the Emperor at Berlin was most cordial.

PERSIA AND RUSSIA. The Shah has been received in Moscow with great honors.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The French man-of-war *Villars* arrived at Shanghai on the 26th inst.

The real property held in Paris is valued at eighty thousand millions of francs.

"It's a great comfort to be left alone," said an Irish lover, "especially when your sweetheart is wild ye."

We are informed that the Sherwin Opera Company left Shanghai for Yokohama on the 27th inst., and expect to be back in Hongkong four weeks from that date.

A CONNECTICUT newspaper, speaking of American ladies who have married British noblemen, refers to "the Duchess of Marlborough, *née* Widow Hammarley."

THE *N. C. Daily News* is glad to know that the deputies at Ichang are moderating their objections, and that there is a chance now of the *Kuling's* being allowed to go up to Chungking, this year.

When the *Taku* left Newchwang on the 23rd inst., says a Shanghai contemporary, there was not a single vessel in port. Such a state of affairs in the month of May had not been known for many years.

We are informed by the Agents (Messrs. Arnold, Kärberg & Co.) that the China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chingwo*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore on the 29th inst. for this port, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

The Shanghai *Courier* reports that Hsueh Fuchong, formerly Secretary to the Viceroy of Chili, then Taotai at Ningpo, a very progressive man, a high literary graduate (Han-lin), and about fifty years old, has been appointed Minister to England.

RUSSIAN statesmen, from Count Tolstol down, are aiding in the organization of societies for the prevention and suppression of inebriety. Total abstinence, except from light cider and kvass, and acid drink with little alcohol, is the rule they seek to establish for too hard drinkers.

Mr. Walter Bosman, who obtained the Government Scholarship in 1884, has successfully completed his studies in Civil Engineering, and is now on his way to Natal to take up an appointment there as a Junior Assistant in connection with the Railway surveys, to which post he has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

WHATEVER dissatisfaction may exist through the havoc caused by the storm, we are sure that a huge wave of gratification will sweep across the colony when they learn the real cause. It was neither the depreciation of the dollar nor the atmospheric agitation caused by the Sanitary Board conference—Dr. Doberck settles it by saying that it was "an abnormal amount of water vapour extending to a great height in the atmosphere, which caused the excessive rainfall." Exactly—a superabundance of H. 2 O., dropped violently down in a heap by the Meteorological Manager.

The first volume of the Oxford Dictionary has been published. The aim of the work is declared to be "to furnish an adequate account of the meaning, origin and history of English words now in general use, or known to have been in use at any time during the last 700 years: (1) to endeavor (2) to show, with regard to each individual word, when, how, in what shape, and with what signification it became English; what development of form and meaning it has since received; which of its uses have, in the course of time, become obsolete, and which still survive; what new uses have since arisen, by what processes, and when; (3) to illustrate these facts by a series of quotations ranging from the first known occurrence to the latest, or down to the present day, the word being thus made to exhibit its own history and meaning; (4) to treat the etymology of each word strictly on the basis of historical fact, and in accordance with the methods and results of philological science." The first volume, which deals with the letters A and B only, contains 31,354 words in 1,440 pages. In Johnson's Dictionary A and B occupied 127 pages.

MESSRS. Russell & Co. inform us that the E. and A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Guthrie* left Port Darwin for this port on the 29th inst., and may be expected to arrive on the 8th proximo.

FOR very many years there has been intense business rivalry between the Coats family of Paisley, the great cotton-manufacturing firm and the Clarks, who are equally well known in the same line in America. A compromise however, has been arranged, and a young Mr. Coats is to marry a Miss Clark. A big rise in the price of tread may confidently be expected.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play at the Murray Barracks this evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock. The following will be the programme—

"Gallant" "River" "Valse" "Trot" "Waltz" "Polka" "Nightingale" "The Old Guard" "Gallo" "Queen Victoria" "Flicker."

HERE is one of the oldest of the painful appeals for help we sometimes read in newspapers we have ever seen:—"A clergyman, earnest worker in the Lord's vineyard, at present in great difficulties, anxiously solicits help from generous Christians. Eight wives (three of them ill) forty-six children (thirteen stepsons, not his own) of whom the majority are down with measles, and the rest teething. Clothes, food, anything thankfully received."

SAYS the *N. C. Daily News*:—"The *Mayne*, is again the first Hankow Tea steamer to get away. She takes a full cargo of 4,100 tons at 4.40 a.m. on the 5th instant, arriving at Hankow at 7 a.m. on the 7th, thus doing the distance in 50 hours 20 min. On the way down she left Hankow at 10.10 p.m. on the 24th, and reached the Woosung Spit Buoy at 8.30 a.m. on the 26th, or in 34 hours 20 min. This is the quickest passage on record. Mr. Mobbsy was her pilot. She left for London at 9.15 a.m."

DURING the fourteenth century Edward III of England signed a law which forbade laborers to leave their own towns. Another law declared that persons worth less than 40 shillings must not wear cloth, but blanket and russet of 12 pence the yard and girdles of linen according to their estate. During the reign of Richard II people who refused to work were branded on the breast or forehead with a "V" for vagrant. George I. sent to jail those who demanded increased wages. He allowed employers to pay tailors not more than 2 shillings per day during the spring and 1 shilling 8 pence per day for the remaining nine months. They were to work from 6 o'clock in the morning till 8 at night.

THE *Sydney Bulletin* humorist tells us that John Miller, a small boy of Dunedin (N.Z.), fired by the example of the ampler ass, "Professor" Baldwin, essayed a flutter afterwards from the roof of his ancestral halls by aid of an umbrella. The ground struck him abruptly. His only remark was, "I forgot to put a hole in my parachute." The funeral, furnished by the Mayor of Dunedin, who is an undertaker, was neat but unostentatious. Softly—the lyre!

JOHN'S ENIGMA.
He tried to fly with an umbrella—
This initiative flew—
In a flash of a real parachute.
The ground flew off his feet—
But the words of Johnnie Miller
Were: "I must be a devil's cousin—
No hole was in my parachute!"
He flew down in an angel's suit.

THE DELUGE.

MORE DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A TYPHOON EXPECTED.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION STOPPED.

After just about thirty-six hours continuous heavy downpour the weather at length began to clear up yesterday afternoon, although there were occasional showers during the night. But, let us hope, the worst is now well over. The storm has left Hongkong from end to end, dismantled and washed-out, and it will be long before its effects cease to be visible. Reports of minor mishaps keep coming in to the authorities. For instance, the telegraph wires in every direction are all useless, owing to breakage by landfalls. The Central Police Station is only in communication with one district, and the connection which exists between here and Kowloon is also interrupted, owing to the lightning burning the signal-bells.

Robinson and Bowen Roads are fearfully dilapidated. Cain Road is impassable at the top of Glenlynn, owing to the subsidence of the main drain. Kennedy Road, at the end, near the Naval Hospital, is completely blocked by a tremendous landslide, second only to that which swept away part of the Tramway line. The whole hill on which the convalescents used to sit in the evening has slid into the road, trees and all, and a soft mound twenty feet high effectually stops all passage. A portion of the wall along the Filter-beds, near the Overfall Reservoir at Albany, has fallen, endangering the bed. On Queen's Road East, where the large stock of diamonds belonging to the Government is stored, the stout railings are broken down, and most of the big pipes broken and washed into the Harbour. Seven houses have been destroyed by a landslide from Hospital Hill, but no one injured, as the inmates had taken refuge in No. 2 Station. Indeed it is estimated that at least six hundred persons were temporarily accommodated there by Inspector Swanton throughout the storm. A house in Yeung Wo Lane fell in a landslide, a coolie seriously. The extent of the damage to the district is not yet estimated, as some of the streets most injured are quite impassable. Several boats have been capsized in the Harbour; one, this morning, was reported to have upset near the Temporary Market, on the Praya, and seven men drowned. Several persons have been found wet and destitute in huts on various parts of the hills, and one or two have died. The Wanchai Gap Road—which our veracious evening contemporary described as being the only practicable road to the Peak—is utterly impassable in twenty places, whilst the Peak Road has escaped with one small landslide, and is quite open. At Whitefield part of Mr. Chater's bungalow has fallen, and near by a boat was wrecked against the sea-wall down there last night, and a man drowned. Several of the district sub-stations are rendered uninhabitable. At Yau-mat \$500 worth of wood was washed away, and found stranded on Stonecutters' Island. The Government floating fire-engine has been damaged by junks fouling her during the storm, and has had to be sent to this side for repairs. At Stanley three houses have fallen. At the Peak, this morning, a mat-

shed fell, killing one coolie outright and breaking another's back.

With respect to the steps that were taken, and are being continued, to remedy the disasters in the centre of the town, there is not much to report. Up to yesterday at noon, everyone must admit, no great amount of work could be done by the Public Works Department; all that was possible was to divert the turbid streams into channels where they would do least damage. In some slight degree this was done, and when the rain subsided, and the flow lessened it would have been thought that efforts would have been made to remedy the damage. Before proceeding with our criticisms, we must say right here that the whole Department worked hard, but their efforts were misdirected. Practically nothing was done during the afternoon, except to run a slim bridge over the stream at the foot of Wyndham Street. At the other end—at the top—there is not even a single plank yet. Then their various inspectors—all wet through and tired as they were by their almost useless peregrinations—were told off at night to watch dangerous places, such as the tanks at the bottom of Glenlynn, the Service Reservoir, &c., though what exactly they alone could have done Mr. Brown good they know. Luckily they were not called upon to act. This morning a partial move in the right direction was made. About two hundred coolies were set to work to clear Queen's Road of the deep deposit of sand, which extended from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to Pottinger Street. The work was very slow, and was impeded by the resumption of traffic, but where the mistake was made was in the selection of a spot for the reception of the debris. It was carried in baskets up Zealand Street and dumped into the chasm, though what exactly they alone could have done Mr. Brown good they know. Luckily they were not called upon to act. This morning a partial move in the right direction was made. 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of the Cabinet, and, under escort of the police, proceeded to the Vice-President's residence. Vice-President Morton entered President Harrison's carriage and the procession moved down to St. Paul's Church. At the Vesey-street gate the party was met by the committee of the vestry of Trinity Church and the President was conducted to the Washington pew. The edifice was filled with the wealthiest and most prominent people in the country.

Vast crowds occupied the neighbourhood. At 8:30 o'clock the President arrived at the Vesey Street gate. As the President stepped from his carriage, followed by the Vice-President and Mr. Hamilton, the committee of Trinity vestry stepped from the gateway and escorted the party to the west entrance, where the rector of Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. Dix, was waiting to escort the President to the old Washington pew. In the next carriage were Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Morton and Clarence Bowen. A few minutes later the carriage containing Governor Hill, Mayor Grant and General Schofield drew up. Postmaster-General Wanmaker hurried through the crowd on foot. At 9:12 o'clock an open carriage containing ex-President Cleveland, ex-President Hayes, Lieutenant-Governor Jones and Senator William E. Davis drew up. Cleveland was the first to alight. He missed his footing and almost fell.

During the service the new British Minister occupied a seat in the pew allotted to the diplomatic corps. The Spanish Minister sat near him. The President and Vice-President occupied the large pew midway up the aisle under the south gallery.

After the singing of hymns and the reading of appropriate selections from the Scriptures, Bishop Doane delivered an eloquent address. After dwelling on the exalted character of Washington, especially the deep religious feeling which governed him, as shown on the day of his inauguration, when he came to worship in this very church, the speaker touched upon the Constitution of the United States and the vast work which had brought its members into one body. The Bishop then said in part: "But it is a somewhat significant fact that it is not along lines such as these that the enthusiasm which has flamed out during these recent days and weeks as this anniversary approached, seemed to move. One thing has, I imagine, amazed a good many cynical and pessimistic people among us; that is the way in which the ardor of a great people's love and homage and gratitude have kindled—not before the image of mechanism, but of man; that it celebrates the beginning of an administration which, by its lofty and stainless integrity, by its absolute superiority to selfish or secondary motives, by the rectitude of its daily conduct in the face of whatever threats, blandishments or combinations—rather than by the ostentatious phariseism of its professions—has taught this nation and world forever what Christian rule of a Christian people ought to be."

The conception of the national Government as a huge machine existing mainly for the purpose of rewarding partisan service was a conception so alien to the character and conduct of Washington and his associates that it seems grotesque even to speak of it. It would be interesting to imagine the first President of the United States confronted with some one who had ventured to approach him upon the basis of what are now known as "practical politics," but the conception is impossible.

The Bishop here quoted from a letter of Washington to a friend who sought a pledge of office during the campaign, refusing any such pledge, and declaring that neither ties of blood nor of friendship when in office would away his judgment. The speaker then proceeded to contrast such political methods with those of today in scathing language, and declared: "We had exchanged Washingtonian dignity for Jeffersonian simplicity, which was in truth only another name for Jacksonian vulgarity." The speaker then closed with a prayer that the nation be led to follow Washington's noble Christian example.

After the ceremonies in the church were concluded the Presidential party, escorted by the committee, was driven to the Sub-Treasury building, where the literary exercises of the day were held.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

KINDAT, May 17th.
Mr. Lloyd, District Superintendent of Police, returned on the 16th, bringing in the wounded jemadar of the 10th B.I.; he attacked the dacoits camp and burnt it, the dacoits fled on the hills round about, and opened fire on the sepoy who were forced to retire and fall back. Lieutenant Young and Myat Tun Aung, Extra Assistant Commissioner, started from here on Saturday with 30 Gorkhas to assist the sepoy, and has since taken charge of the party.

SAGAING, May 8th.
Mr. Szczepanski, Assistant Superintendent, and Mr. Metcalfe, Assistant Commissioner, accompanied by the Woon of Ava, and a party of Civil and Military Police encountered Boh Paw Ya's gang to-day, and captured the Boh and three dacoits, all wounded; also two Snider rifles, six guns and ammunition, taking possession of the camp and making prisoners Boh Ngwe Se's family.

Calcutta, May 9th.
The Indian Government accept the offer of one thousand infantry and six hundred cavalry, from the Maharajah of Uwar in connection with the scheme for the Auxiliary forces from Native States.

Mr. Martindale succeeds Mr. Hervey as Agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Sanction has been accorded to the visit of Sir Mackenzie Wallace to Bokhara and Samarcand. The opposition of the Horse Guards to the abolition of Presidency Commands will, probably, prevail, and present arrangements will be allowed to continue.

May 11th.
Dahilli Rance, a friendly Lushai, confirms the report that the Shendus are gathering with the intent of attacking Lungleh and its line of communications.

Sir Mackenzie Wallace was accompanied by the Karun River by Colonel Ross, Resident at the Persian Gulf, and thence he will proceed to Teheran. The despatches concerning the Salapaw Expedition are published. General White specially notices the services rendered by Colonel Sartoris, Lieutenant Tighe, Major Norcott, Captain Beaufort, Pink and Jackson, and Surgeon Crispin.

Kendat, May 19th.
Mr. Lloyd, the District Superintendent of Police of Kendat attacked B-h Hill's camp (in assaulting which Mr. Stuart, Assistant Superintendent was wounded) on the 14th instant, and burnt the whole of it, consisting of thirty houses, large quantities of paddy and rice were also destroyed. Four dacoits were killed, while our casualties were a jemadar of the 10th B.I. severely wounded.

CHINESE CHARACTERISTICS.

THE ABSENCE OF SYMPATHY.

(Continued.)

It remains to speak of the most conspicuous of all the many exhibitions of the Chinese lack of sympathy, that namely which is to be found

in their cruelty. It is popularly believed by the Chinese that the Mohammedans in China are more cruel than the Chinese themselves. However this may be, there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who knows the Chinese, that they display an indifference to the sufferings of others, which is probably not to be matched in any other civilized country. That children at home are almost wholly uneducated, has been already mentioned. Yet the moment their career of education is begun, the reign of mildness ceases. The Trinitarian Classics, the most general of the minor-text-books of the empire, contains a line to the effect that to teach without severity is to be a fault in a teacher. While this motto is very variously acted upon, according to the temperament of the pedagogue and the obtuseness of his pupils, great harshness is certainly common. We have seen a scholar fresh from a preceptor who was struggling to induct his pupils into the mysteries of examination essays, when the former presented the appearance of having been through a street fight, his head covered with wounds, and streaming with blood. It is not rare that pupils are thrown into fits from the abuse which they receive from angry teachers. On the other hand, it is not unusual for mothers whose children are so unfortunate as to be subject to fits, to beat them in these paroxysms, as an expression of the extreme disgust which such inconvenient attacks excite. It is not difficult to perceive that mothers who can beat children because they fall into convulsions, will treat any of their children with cruelty when irritated by special provocation. The lot of Chinese concubines is one of exceeding bitterness. The homes in which they are to be found—happily relatively few in number—are the scenes of incessant bickering, and open warfare. One of the last periodicals which has come to hand contains an article by a resident of China of wide experience containing the following passage: "The magistrate of the city in which I live was a malicious, cruel, and avaricious man, an able administrator, well acquainted with all the good teachings in the classics; but he would lie, and curse, and rob, and torture people to any extent to gratify his civil passions. One of his concubines ran away; she was captured, brought back, stripped, hung up to a beam by her feet, and cruelly and severely beaten." The Governor of Honan, in a memorial published in the *Peking Gazette* a few years ago, showed incidentally that while there is responsibility in the eye of the law for the murder of a child by a parent, this is rendered nugatory by the provision that even if a married woman should wilfully and maliciously murder her young daughter-in-law, the murderer may ransom herself by a money payment. The case reported was that in which a woman had burned the girl who was reared to become her son's wife with incense sticks, then roasted her cheeks with red-hot pincers, and finally boiled her to death with kettles full of scalding water. Other similar instances are referred to in the same memorial, the source of which places its authenticity beyond doubt. Such extreme barbarities are probably rare, but the cases of cruel treatment which are so aggravated as to lead to suicide, or to an attempt at suicide, are so frequent as to excite little more than passing comment. The writer is personally acquainted with many families in which these occurrences have taken place, and even while these lines are committed to paper, details of another instance are given by a mother, who wishes for sympathy in her trouble. In this case, the mother-in-law, whose family consisted only of herself, her son and her son's wife, exercised such a tyranny over the two latter, that they were never allowed to eat or to sleep together. If the son wished to please his mother, he did so by beating his wife. The latter being accused of having appropriated to her own use a skein of thread which did not belong to her, was so abused in consequence, that she threw herself into a well, whence she was rescued by her husband. Her mother brought her to the foreign house in which the mother was employed as nurse, and the daughter having passed a few days in this seclusion, remarked, with a bitter reference to her previous abode, that "it was so peaceful that it seemed like heaven!" The woes of daughters-in-law in China should form the subject rather for a chapter than for a brief paragraph. When it is remembered that all Chinese women marry, and generally marry young, being for a considerable part of their lives under the absolute control of a mother-in-law, some faint conception may be gained of the intolerable miseries of these daughters-in-law who live in families where they are abused. Parents can do absolutely nothing to help their married daughters, other than remonstrating with the families into which they have married, and exacting an expensive funeral, if the daughters should be actually driven to suicide. If a husband should seriously injure, or even kill his wife, he might escape all legal consequences, by representing that she was "unfilial" to his parents. Suicides of young wives are, we must repeat, excessively frequent, and in some regions scarcely a group of villages can be found where they have not recently taken place. What can be more pitiful than a mother's reproaches to a married daughter, who has attempted suicide and been rescued? "Why didn't you die when you had a chance?"

There are some crimes committed in China for which the perpetrators are often not prosecuted before a magistrate, partly on account of the difficulty and the expense of securing a conviction, and partly because of the shame of publicity. Many cases of adultery are thus dealt with, by the law of private revenge. In such cases the offender is attacked by a large band of men, on the familiar Chinese principle that "when there are many persons, their prestige is great." Sometimes the man's legs are broken, sometimes his arms, and very often his eyes are destroyed by rubbing into them quicklime. The writer has known several instances of this sort, and they are certainly not uncommon. And a very intelligent Chinese, himself not unfamiliar with Occidental ways of thought, upon hearing a foreigner remonstrate against this practice as a refinement of cruelty, expressed unfeigned surprise, and remarked that in China this method of dealing with a criminal is thought to be extremely mild as he is thus merely maimed for life, when he really ought to be killed! It is rare to hear of any instances in which the victim of such outrages succeeds in getting a complaint heard before a magistrate. The evidence against him would be over-whelmed, and nine officials out of ten would probably consider that the man who had been thus dealt with deserved it all, and more. Even if the man were to win his case (theoretically he would be no better off than before, but rather the worse, as the irritation of his neighbours would only be increased, and his life would not be safe. It must be understood that despite the sacredness of human life in China, there are circumstances in which it is worth very little. One of the crimes which are most expiating to the Chinese is "theft." In a crowded population always on the edge of ruin, this is regarded as a menace to society only less serious than murder. In the time of famine relief, one of the distributors found an insane woman who had become a kleptomaniac, chained to a huge mill-stone as if she were a mad dog. If a person becomes known as a thief, in other ways is a public nuisance, he is in danger of being made away with by a summary process, not differing essentially from the vigilance committees of the early days of California. Sometimes this is done by a mob, but the method most frequently adopted is

burying alive. Doubtless there are those who suppose this expression to be a mere figure of speech, as when (according to some) one is said to "swallow gold." It is, on the contrary, a very serious reality. The writer is acquainted with four persons who were threatened with death in this form. In two instances they were bound as a preliminary, and in one case the pit was actually dug, and in all cases the burial was only prevented by the intervention of some older member of the family of the attacking party. In another instance, occurring in a village where the writer is well acquainted, a young man, who was known to be insane, was an incorrigible thief. A party of the villagers belonging to his own family only "consulted" (I) with his mother, and as the result of their deliberations, he was bound, a hole made in the ice covering the river flowing near the village, and the youth was dropped in. During the years in which the reluctant waves of the great Tai-ping rebellion overspread so large a part of China, the excitement was everywhere intense. At such times, a stranger had but to be suspected to be seized, and subjected to a rigorous examination. If he could give no account of himself which was satisfactory to his captors, it went hard with him. Within a few hundred yards of the spot at which these lines are written, two such tragedies occurred, but little more than twenty years ago. The magistrates found themselves almost powerless to enforce laws, and issued semi-official notifications to the people to seize all suspicious characters. The villagers saw a man coming on a horse, who looked as if he were a native of another province, and who failed to give adequate explanations of his antecedents. His bedding being found to be full of articles of jewellery, which he had evidently plundered from somewhere, the man was tied up, a pit was dug and the victim tumbled into it. While this was going on, another was seen racing across the fields, in a terrified manner, and it needed but the suggestion of some bystander that he was probably an accomplice, to secure for the second victim the same fate as the first. In some cases, the strangers were compelled to dig their own graves. Any native of the provinces of China principally affected by the lawlessness of those lawless times, old enough to recollect the circumstances, will testify that instances of this sort were too numerous to be remembered or counted. In the epoch of terror caused by the mysterious cutting off of queues, in the year 1877, an intense panic seemed to pervade a large part of the empire, and there can be no doubt that many persons who were suspected were made away with in this manner. Such periods of panic are common to all races, under certain conditions, and must not be laid to the charge of Chinese as a unique phenomenon. In order to understand these ebullitions, however, it is necessary to be fully aware of what the Chinese are capable, when under no extraordinary excitement.

(To be continued.)

ABOUT EATING.

Such sentiments as the following come from French gastronomes:—"The appetite constitutes the man."

Tell me what you eat, and I'll tell you what you are.

Delicate sensibilities are regulated by the quality of one's food.

You must not expect a nice sense of honor from a gross feeder.

Gluttony consists in six mouthfuls too much.

All cooking is barbarous that excludes onions and lemons.

A dinner without wine is fit for a savage only.

A touch of garlic often saves a feast.

It is better to go without religion than the earliest vegetables of the season.

Napoleon lost the battle of Waterloo and the control of Europe, because he had a bad dinner.

Earth furnishes provisions, but heaven sends cooks.

The process of digestion is the science of morals.

The final touch which makes a dish perfect is always an inspiration.

Great cooks, like true poets, are created.

The secret of happiness must be sought within the kitchen.

He who has dined well is a companion for heroes.

A dinner without flaw is a consummate work of art.

A bad cook should serve at atonement for any amount of wickedness.

When you sit down to an unexpected good dinner you should no longer doubt that God has answered your prayers.

The wine of Burgundy proves that France is favored by Nature beyond all nations.

When Caramelle is cook your conscience is absolved.

A woodcock, properly dressed, is a triumph of culinary art.

Sauces attest the genius of the cook.

Dyspepsia is a disease not native to France; it is the body which mainly inclines to the mind, and is essentially un-Gallic.

Unfolding the napkins is a well-appointed table is like the faint rustle of the leaves of Paradise.

It is never safe to admit that your appetite is good until you know where you are to dine.

Human life should be indexed by the best meals one has eaten.

At the crises in a man's fate the quality of a man's food makes or mars him.

More than half our discomforts and regret is derived, directly or indirectly, from unskillful cooking.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

Morganatic marriages, says the Brussels correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, are but little understood either in the United States or in England. By some they are regarded as a kind of semi-legalized concubinage; by others they are believed to confer the full rights and privileges of an ordinary marriage. Even the origin of the word morganatic is unknown. It is most likely derivative, however, from the Scandinavian verb "morgian," to "shorten or limit" implying that the rights of the inferior of the two contracting parties are limited and do not extend to the full condition of the other's rank. Thus a morganatic wife has no right either to her husband's title or fortune. He is not permitted to charge the family domain with a life interest in her behalf. She is deprived from the appanage ordinarily reserved for the wives of her husband's family and if he dies without specially providing for her and her children out of his savings or private and unentailed fortune, both she and her offspring are left penniless. Moreover, although the position of a morganatic wife is regarded as perfectly respectable, yet her husband is at liberty during her life-time and without obtaining any separation or divorce to contract another marriage with a Princess of his own rank. Among the numerous instances thereof may be cited that of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, who at the time when he married Princess Helena of Great Britain, and became the son-in-law of Queen Victoria, was known to possess a morganatic wife and a numerous family of morganatic children, who lived in a small provincial town near Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Another case was that of the Duc de Berry, at one time the heir presumptive to the throne of France, who,

although morganatically married to an English woman, Miss Lydia Thompson, was forced by reasons of State to become the husband of a Princess of the Royal House of Naples.

Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the sister of the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the most haughty and powerful Peer of Great Britain, did not consider it beneath her dignity to become the morganatic wife of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, a cousin of the reigning Grand Duke of one of the smallest of the petty German States. She is entitled to appear at court both at home and abroad, not as a Princess of Saxe-Weimar, but only as a Countess of Dornburg.

Another member of the same house, Prince Gustave of Saxe-Weimar, is married to a Dalmatian "diva" of *cantant fame*, who, on the day of her wedding, received the title of Baroness Neuburg. In the same way Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, who does not even belong to a reigning dynasty, but only to a mediocrity family, and who holds the rank of Admiral in the English Navy, is married morganatically to a Miss Seymour, who is known as the Countess of Gleichen. One of the sons of this union, a young Count Victor Gleichen, was recently in New York.

The only American girls who have contracted morganatic marriages are Miss Lea of New York, now the Countess of Waldersee, but who on her marriage with the late Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein received from the Emperor of Austria the title of Princess of Norr, and Miss Elise Hensler of Boston, an actress, who, on becoming in 1856 the wife of the late King Consort of Portugal, was created Countess of Edla.

Among the sovereigns who have contracted morganatic marriages are the late King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, who gave his left hand at the altar to the notorious Regina, subsequently created Countess of Mirafiori; the late Czar, who married Princess Dolgorouki and conferred upon her at the time of the Princess Turicoffsky; the late King of Portugal, whose name has already been mentioned above, and the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, who is married to an actress of the name of Helene Franz, created Baroness Heldburg. The late Frederick William III. of Prussia conferred the title of Princess Liegnitz on the Countess of Hardeck when he contracted a morganatic marriage with her, and the late Queen Christina of Spain elevated a simple soldier of humble origin into a Duke of Rianceles when she married him in 1850.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR NINGPO AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship "NINGPO," Captain F. Schulz, will be despatched for the above Port, on SUNDAY, the 2nd June, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. [658]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship "MENMUIR," Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 3rd June, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. [621]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW SINGAPORE, AND BANGKOK.

THE Company's Steamship "DEVAWONGSE," Captain P. H. Loff, will be despatched for the above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. [669]

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "OOPACK," J. C. Jacques, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 10th June.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. [670]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship "CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO." The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

CHS. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. [672]

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF CANTON SILK, CREPES, LACQUERWARE, JEWELRY, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June, 1889, commencing at 2 P.M., sharp at his Sale Rooms, Duddell Street, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, WITHOUT RESERVE.

A large quantity of Canton Made Goods comprising—ASSORTED LACQUERWARE, CARVED IVORYWARE, FANS, PORCELAIN, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, Assorted SILKS for LADY'S DRESSES, CRAPES, CRAPESHAWS, HANDKERCHIEFS, etc., Gold and Silver JEWELRY CURIOS, and a variety of other GOODS.

The above will be on view on THURSDAY after 3 P.M.—Cash on delivery.

TERMS AS USUAL.—G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 31st May, 1889. [671]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE QUEEN'S ROAD FLOOD.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. W. POWELL & Co. to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 1st June, 1889, at 2.30 P.M., at their Premises, Victoria Exchange.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

SUNLRY PIECES OF FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, OILCLOTH, TRAVELING BAGS, and other GOODS, more or less damaged by the flood.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer. Hongkong, 30th May, 1889. [667]

VALUABLE SALE OF DESIRABLE BUILDING SITES AT THE PEAK.

MR. G. R. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, will sell by Auction on the site, ON

SATURDAY,

the 15th June, 1889.

SIX VALUABLE BUILDING SITES KNOWN AS SECTIONS OF RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 61.

THIS Property is within a few minutes walk of the Tramway and has been divided into Sections of an average area of 5,200 square feet to meet a present and increasing demand for ECONOMIC BUILDING SITES.

The whole of the Earth work and retaining walls have been completed and the sites PREPARED FOR BUILDING in the most approved manner, and the whole now forms one of the most desirable sites at the Peak.

Conditions of Sale, Plans, Particulars and the fullest information can be obtained upon application to

Messrs. WOTTON & DEACON, Solicitors, 35, Queen's Road;

Mr. W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK, C.E., F.R.I.A., 3, Beaconsfield Arcade;

or TO THE AUCTIONEER, Duddell Street, Hongkong, 25th May, 1889. [647]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE appointed Mr. E. JONES HUGHES my attorney, to act for me during my temporary absence in Japan.

H. G. JAMES. Hongkong, 23rd May, 1889. [641]

RICHMOND TERRACE ESTATE AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ALFRED HENRY MANCELL was this day appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the above named Company, and will sign for the same in that Capacity until further notice.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS, General Manager. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1889. [658]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day started as a BILL and STOCK BROKER.

A. N. E. JUDAH. Hongkong, 29th May, 1889. [660]

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES SANER POWELL was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st April, 1889.

BROWN & Co. Amoy, 16th May, 1889. [650]

VEREIN BREMER SEE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFTEN, (Bremer Underwriters).

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at Hongkong, Canton and Macao.

MELCHERS & Co. Hongkong, 25th May, 1889. [646]

Intimations.

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH MISTRESS, for the whole or part of the day to TEACH EURASIAN GIRLS in the Victoria House and Orphanage.

Apply to REV. J. B. OST, West Point. Hongkong, 30th May, 1889. [665]

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that MONDAY NEXT, the 3rd June (5th Moon 5th Day) being the CHINESE DRAGON FESTIVAL, will be observed as a HOLIDAY at the Kowloon Customs Head Office, Hulk and Stations; all examination of Cargo and Clearance of Junks will be suspended on that date.

F. A. MORGAN, Commissioner of Customs for Kowloon and Districts.

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Kowloon, 28th May, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.

NEW ISSUE.

THE ISSUE of 12,000 NEW SHARES of the value of TEN DOLLARS EACH at a premium of 100 per cent. will be payable Five Dollars on Application and Fifteen Dollars on Allotment.

And Notice is hereby given to the Public and to the Shareholders that APPLICATIONS for SHARES in the said ISSUE will be received by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION in Hongkong, until the 12th day of June proximo inclusive.

Applications must be on printed Forms, which can be obtained at the HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

JNO. D. HUMPHREYS, General Manager. Hongkong, 29th May, 1889. [664]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

SPOON COMPETITION—500 YARDS.

WILL take place TO-MORROW, the 1st June, at 4 O'CLOCK P.M.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—175 per cent.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share, sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, ex div. buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$132 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.
 Oh Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$392 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$88 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—89 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$274 per share, buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—145 per share, sales.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$225 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, buyers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$85 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$234 per share, cash; buyers.
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$105 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$127 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—160 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$160 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam, Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, nominal.
 Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$35 per share, sellers.
 Fuijion and Sangha Doo Samantan Mining Co.—\$24 per share, ex New Issue, sellers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$191 per share, sellers.
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$725 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—260 per cent. premium, buyers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$53 per share, sellers.
 The Songel Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$51 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$50 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$13 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$130 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$71 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$29 per share, buyers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, sellers.
 The Jebleu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sales.

EXCHANGE.
 ON LONDON—Bank T. T. 2/11 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/10 1/2
 Bank Bills, 30 days' sight 3/10 1/2
 Bank Bills, 4 months' sight 3/10 1/2
 Bank Bills, 6 months' sight 3/10 1/2
 Bank Bills, 9 months' sight 3/10 1/2
 Bank Bills, 12 months' sight 3/10 1/2
 ON INDIA, T. T. 2/11 1/2
 On Demand 2/11 1/2
 ON SHANGHAI—Bank T. T. 72 1/2
 Private, 30 days' sight 73 1/2

OPPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.
 OLD MALWA, per picul \$600
 (Allowance, Tals. 80.)
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$517 1/2
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest \$520
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$527 1/2
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$525
 NEW BENGAL, (without choice) per chest \$502 1/2
 NEW BENGAL, (bottom) per chest \$510
 NEW BENGAL, (best quality) per picul \$550
 OLD PATNA, (best quality) per picul \$500
 OLD PATNA, (second quality) per picul \$475

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
 30th May, 1889.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Wind	Temp.	Bar.	Humid.	Dir.	Force	Wind	Temp.	Bar.	Humid.	Dir.	Force
Wanchow
Tokio
Nagasaki
Shanghai
Amoy
Hankow
Yokohama
Manila

The British steamship *Benvenue* reports that she left Yokohama on the 25th instant. The first 5 days had light breeze from north-east and the last day had light breeze from south-west and fine weather.
 The German steamship *Polyhymnia* reports that she left Hamburg on the 17th ultimo, and Singapore on the 25th instant. To lat. 12 north had calm from Singapore, to port, and strong south wind with cloudy weather.
 The British steamship *Sully* reports that she left Shanghai on the 28th instant. Had fine weather and north wind. To Tientsin, then south-west wind with heavy south-west swell and occasional rain. Weather thick at times.
 The American steamship *City of Rio de Janeiro* reports that she left San Francisco on the 24th instant at 4 1/2 p.m. To the Meridian had westerly gale with very heavy sea. To lat. 15° 56' east, had a gale from the west-north-west with a high sea; thence to port had light wind; was off No. 11 at 10 p.m. on the 2nd, and laid to in thick weather with rain and high sea; detection 28 hours and 16 minutes; arrived at Yokohama on the 24th at 6 1/2 a.m.; passage 20 days, 21 hours and 30 minutes; sailed from Yokohama on the 25th at 4 1/2 a.m.; had smooth sea and light winds the whole passage, with thick weather on the China coast; arrived here on the 31st at 12 a.m.; passage 6 days, 4 hours and 35 minutes.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(By Mr. Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register.)	To-day.
Barometer—5 p.m.	30.1
Thermometer—5 p.m.	81
Thermometer—1 p.m.	84
Thermometer—10 a.m.	81
Thermometer—5 a.m.	78
Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—10 a.m. (Wet bulb)	81
Thermometer—5 a.m. (Wet bulb)	78
Thermometer—Minima (new night)	77

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Ava*, with the French mail of 4th instant, left Singapore on the 29th, at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 4th proximo.
THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Galle*, with mail, ex. from San Francisco to the 11th inst., left Yokohama on the 28th instant, at daylight, and may be expected here on the 3rd proximo.
THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
 The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Guthrie*, from Sydney, left Port Darwin for this port on the 29th instant, and may be expected here on the 8th proximo.
THE INDIAN MAIL.
 The steamer *Arratoon* left Calcutta, left Singapore on the 28th instant, and is expected here on or about the 3rd proximo.
THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific steamer *Abeylinia*, with the next Canadian mail, left Yokohama on the 31st instant, and is expected here on or about the 8th proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Lombard*, left Bombay on the 24th instant, at 7 a.m., for this port.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Patroclus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 27th instant, and is due here on the 2nd proximo.
 The *Shire* line steamer *Denbighshire*, from London, left Singapore on the 28th instant, and is due here on the 3rd proximo.
 The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chingwo*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 29th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 4th proximo.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 MEMNON, British steamer, 825, Doris, 30th May, Sandakan 26th May, Timber, Butterfield & Swire.
 ASAGO, Japanese steamer, 1,508, Trennt, 30th May, Nagasaki 26th May, Coal, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 SUTLEY, British steamer, 2,103, W. D. G. Worrell, 31st May, Shanghai 28th May, Mails and General, P. & O. S. N. Co.
 AGAMEMNON, British steamer, 1,453, Wilding, 31st May, Yokohama, via Kobe and Nagasaki 19th May, General, Butterfield & Swire.
 CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, American str., 3,584, Wm. Ward, 31st May, San Francisco and May, and Yokohama 25th, Mails and General, P. M. S. S. Co.
 POLYHYMNIA, German steamer, 1,053, Schaefer, 31st May, Hamburg 17th April, and Singapore 25th May, General, Siemens & Co.
 BENVENUE, British steamer, 1,448, Thompson, 31st May, Singapore 25th May, General, Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 DORIS, German steamer, 771, F. Raben, 30th May, Quinhon 27th May, General, Wieler & Co.
 TRIUMPH, German steamer, 675, P. Moos, 31st May, Whampoa 31st May, General, Wieler & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Wingang, British steamer, for Singapore, &c. *Glenorchy*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Songhai, British steamer, for Hoihow, &c. *Triumph*, German steamer, for Chefoo.
Kwangsang, British steamer, for Swatow, &c. *Nansing*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

DEPARTURES.
 May 30, *Canlon*, British str., for Whampoa.
 May 31, *Nivernais*, German steamer, for Chefoo.
 May 31, *Talchow*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
 May 31, *Wingang*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per *Sully*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Poesnecker and child, Mr. and Mrs. Curran and 2 native servants, Mr. Williams, and 7 Chinese.
 Per *City of Rio de Janeiro*, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Mrs. and Miss S. E. Wardell, Messrs. A. E. Brown, R. D. Robinson, and servant Alfonso Cant and servant, P. de la Costa, Lee Gee Koo, Lee Cho Hoe, and 75 Chinese.
 Per *Polyhymnia*, str., from Hamburg, &c.—Messrs. Schnitzler and Hargers.
 Per *Benvenue*, str., from Singapore.—Mr. Burney, and 6 Chinese.
 Per *Doris*, str., from Quinhon.—25 Chinese.
DEPARTED.
 Per *Wingang*, str., for Singapore, &c.—2 Europeans and 800 Chinese.
 Per *Glenorchy*, str., for Shanghai.—1 European.
 Per *Soochow*, str., for Hoihow, &c.—100 Chinese.
 Per *Triumph*, str., for Chefoo.—10 Chinese.
 Per *Nansing*, str., for Amoy, &c.—2 Europeans and 150 Chinese.

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The British steamship *Benvenue* reports that she left Yokohama, via Kobe, and Nagasaki on the 10th instant. From Nagasaki to Lam-mocks had light northerly and easterly winds and misty weather; thence to port had strong winds with very heavy squalls and much rain with thunder and lightning; stopped off Nine Pins at 4.30 p.m. on the 30th.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
 For Chefoo and Newchaw.—Per *Triumph*, to-morrow, the 1st June, at 7.30 a.m.
 For Swatow and Tientsin.—Per *Kwangsang*, to-morrow, the 1st June, at 10 a.m.
 For Europe, &c., India, via Bombay.—Per *Sully*, to-morrow, the 1st June, at 11.00 a.m.
 For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Nansing*, to-morrow, the 1st June, at 1.30 p.m.
 For Shanghai.—Per *Fushun*, to-morrow, the 1st June, at 1.30 p.m.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.
 ALTYACRAIG, British steamer, 1,872, Buyers, 27th May, London 5th April, and Singapore 21st May, General.—Russell & Co.
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 20th May, Yokohama 21st May, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 ANTON, German steamer, 396, T. Eggeris, 26th May, Pakhoi 22nd May, and Hoihow 24th, General.—Wieler & Co.
 RISAONO, Italian steamer, 1,499, F. Valle, 28th May, Bombay 8th May, and Singapore 21st, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
 CAMORAT, British steamer, 1,355, A. A. Eyle, 20th May, Surabaya, via Singapore, 6th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CHEANG HING TENG, British steamer, 925, Scott, 24th May, Singapore 17th May, General.—Chinese.
 CHOYSANG, British steamer, 1,104, Sawyer, 29th May, Wuhu 26th May, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,200, Iwersen, 27th May, Saigon 23rd May, Rice and General.—Siemens & Co.
 DEVAWONGSE, British steamer, 1,057, P. H. Loff, 30th May, Bangkok 24th May, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 FAME, British steamer, 1,177, A. Sopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 FIDELIO, German steamer, 832, Borsen, 29th May, Hoihow 28th May, General.—Melchers & Co.
 FREJA, Danish steamer, 397, C. A. Lund, 27th May, Halphong 24th May, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
 FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,563, A. Croad, 29th May, Whampoa 29th May, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
 FUSHIKIMARU, Japanese steamer, 1,119, Franck, 27th May, Kuchintzu 22nd May, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 JACOB CHRISTENSEN, Norwegian steamer, 1,107, H. Waage, 26th May, Saigon 22nd May, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 GLENORCHY, British steamer, 1,841, J. Ferguson, 29th May, London 17th April, and Singapore 23rd May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 KWONGSANG, British steamer, 989, Sellar, 29th May, Whampoa 29th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 MENMUIR, British steamer, 1,272, P. T. Helms, 24th May, Kobe 18th May, Coals.—Russell & Co.
 MONGKUT, British steamer, 860, R. Unsworth, 25th May, Bangkok 17th May, and Hoihow 24th, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
 NANZING, British steamer, 808, R. Talbot, 28th May, Manila 25th May, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 NINGPO, German steamer, 761, F. Schulz, 30th May, Whampoa 30th May, General.—Siemens & Co.
 PICCIOLA, German steamer, 875, Nissen, 28th May, Saigon 24th May, General.—Melchers & Co.
 PILOT FRISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 PORT FAIRY, British steamer, 1,615, J. Clark, 27th May, Shanghai 24th May, Ballast.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 SOOCHOW, British steamer, 327, T. Rowin, 29th May, Pakhoi 25th May, and Hoihow 28th, General.—Chinese.
 THALES, British steamer, 800, Hunter, 28th May, Taiwanfo 24th May, Takow 24th, Amoy 25th, and Swatow 27th, General.—D. Laprak & Co.
 TEINAN, British steamer, 1,428, W. N. Allison, 17th May, Whampoa 17th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 ZAVIRO, British steamer, 675, McCaslin, 30th May, Manila 27th May, General.—Russell & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 AGENOR, American ship, 1,414, John H. Frost, 30th May, New York 28th Dec., Kerosene Oil.—Order.
 ARON, Norwegian bark, 634, Christensen, 17th May, Rajang 1st May, Timber.—Chinese.
 BENOAL, French bark, 544, Scott, 22nd May, May, Singapore 2nd April, Timber.—Melchers & Co.
 BRISIE, British brigantine, 22, Shaw, 16th May, Freemantle, via Singapore, 18th April, Sandalwood.—Order.
 CHITTWOOD, British bark, 217, Thos. Gortley, 21st May, Shark Bay 20th March, Sandalwood.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 DONOTHEA, German bark, 610, H. Th. Moeller, 2nd May, Hamburg 1st Dec., General.—Siemens & Co.
 FOONGH SUEY, Hawaiian bark, A. W. Newell, 20th May, San Francisco 10th March, Flour.—Order.
 GEO. V. JORDAN, American schooner, 662, E. V. Lyman, 29th May, Halphong 19th May, Ballast.—Order.

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